The New Orleans Bee.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. No. 31 Chartres STREET.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1851.

No. 1483 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6532.

ADVERTISING.

Every TEN lines for each insertion. Advertisements inserted once, No Advertisement inserted for each longer period will be charged at the rate of THREE times for each

The publishers of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and they cannot in one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General, Council, Municipality and Board of Liquidation.

Monday Morning, May 12, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the settlements of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to R. PETRIKIN, Jr., of NEW-ORLEANS, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. [illegible] is consequently fully empowered to pay accounts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or at the office of the Bee.

G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New Orleans and of other Parishes of the State, are notified that the Assessment Rolls by the present year, are ready to be delivered, on application at the office of the Bee.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

A GLIMPSE OF REASON.

We are beginning to perceive that as the people, especially where South Carolina must resolve upon a definite course, and must submit to it determined action for intangible theory; many of her sober minded and thoughtful citizens are beginning calmly and dispassionately to reexamine the practical tendency of her doctrines, and the probable consequences that will follow their enforcement. It has been long the habit of politicians of the Carolina school to vaunt the virtues of secession, and to reason upon its benefits, just as if withdrawing from the Union were an acknowledged and indisputable prerogative of State sovereignty, to be exerted by a member of the Confederacy at her pleasure, and to be carried into effect without opposition from others or injury to herself. Such crude and baseless opinions may prevail among a majority of the citizens of South Carolina, but their value and their soundness are gravely questioned by others.

In the last number of the Charleston Courier appears a communication signed "Inquirer," the production evidently of an intelligent and well informed mind—in which the writer examines very coolly the consequences of secession, and proves conclusively that such a measure would, without involving the necessity of bloodshed and strife, and without affording an opportunity to South Carolina for the display of her chivalry, valor and devotion, plunge that Commonwealth into a position of almost indescribable perplexity and distress, destroy her commerce and depopulate her towns and villages. The reasoning of "Inquire." is lucid and masterly. He sets out with the undeniable assumption, that the Federal Government will oppose secession, and he takes for granted that the mildest means and the quietest way will be chosen—that the Federal Government will be as moderate in maintaining its authority as is consistent with the due execution of the laws—that it will be particularly careful not to transcend its constitutional powers. It will not, for instance, march troops into the State, as that would be a measure of violence, inexpedient and unnecessary. Neither will it establish a float ing Custom-house. This would be clumsy and inconvenient. An easier and more effectual method of accomplishing its object would be to abolish Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort as ports of entry for the time being. Of its ability to do this "Inquirer" says:

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The President then proceeded in a strain of brilliant eloquence, to dilate on how highly the Union had been prized, and stated there never can be an amateur disunionist amongst our people. He, himself, has been, and is a Union man. Ten years ago there was no man so bold as to calculate even the value of it, and had any one attempted to have done so, he would have felt appalled at the work of his own hands. He considered, however, that under existing circumstances, Southern institutions could not exist unless they afforded perfect security to the dearest of blood and treasure expended by the South in excluding it from the territories; stating that it is futile to hope that the Constitution based upon such legislation can survive, and that concession can yield nothing to its support. It has been said, that those whom God has joined together, let not man put asunder. But exactly the converse was the truth. Those whom God and Nature has put asunder, let not man join together.

The next topic to which he alluded was the want of affinity between the North and the South, and contrasted Maine with Georgia, and Vermont with Florida. Southrons entered the Union, the happiest of beings, it has brought upon them comparative poverty, and discontent—that they have brought millions to their honor the Convention had there assembled to defend. He then adverted to the want of protection the South experiences in the Senate and House of Representatives. It will not, for instance, march troops into the State, as that would be a measure of violence, inexpedient and unnecessary. Neither will it establish a float ing Customhouse. This would be clumsy and inconvenient. An easier and more effectual method of accomplishing its object would be to abolish Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort as ports of entry for the time being. Of its ability to do this "Inquirer" says:

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DREADFUL AFFRAY.—TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN WOUNDED.—We learn says the Louisville *Journal* of the 3d, from Mr. Heath, clerk of the Madison Belle, that a fight took place a few days ago in Daviess county, in this State, a short distance above Owensboro'.

The parties were a family named Paine and one named Turnbull. Of the origin of the difficulty we have no account.

Payne and his two sons met Turnbull, his brother, and three women in the field, whether by accident or previous arrangement was not known by our informant. In the fight which ensued Payne and one of his sons were killed and the other son, as well as Turnbull, his brother, and one of the women, were seriously wounded. One of the Payne's received about a dozen wounds with a knife.

☞ Mr. PARROTT, Chief Clerk of the Naval Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, having lately resigned that office, we are glad to learn that Mr. THOMAS FILLEBROWN, the next clerk in seniority, has been promoted to the vacant place. We are pleased to see this practice of promotion prevailing in the Civil as well as the Military branches of the public service. It is creditable to the Administration.

THE STEAMSHIP FARPERO.—This fine steamship, Wm. W. Hunter, (U. S. N.) Commander, arrived in this port on Friday, the 1st inst., from St. Jago and bound for New Orleans for which port she left on Saturday, the 3d.

The Farpero is a new steamer, having been built for the line, and has the reputation of being one of the finest sea boats of her class that has ever sailed from this port. Her wheels are of overshot iron, and her machinery and engines are of admirable construction and superior strength. Her overnigh [illegible] is 1,000 tons per hour, and her passage from Cuba is 4 and a half feet. We are informed that [illegible] of her owners, to put her in the line of packets from port of New Orleans, should be [illegible] sufficient encouragement to justify the [illegible] prize.—*Galveston News*, 3d.

DISCOVERY OF FRUIT.—Thursday says the Louisville *Journal*, was considered a sad day for the farmers of the year. Toward sunset [illegible] the thermometer was below the freezing point. Many of the peaches, grapes, and strawberries were destroyed. The apples too, were [illegible] damaged. Even the leaves of some of the trees were killed. It will be seen, from our telegraphic dispatches that the destruction extended to distant points.

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The Convention agreed to adopt the rules of the Convention of 1833.

Gov. RICHARDSON having been conducted to the Chair, addressed the Convention, thanking the members for the honor conferred on him. He then, according to the Charleston Courier, elaborately but calmly reviewed the grievances of which the South complains, and stated that oppression was hard to bear, and run was near out doors, and consequently it is incumbent to concentrate in the alternative. Which being the case, the only question for the Convention to decide upon was the remedy, and how, where and when it should be applied. He frankly confessed he knew of one, but it was one not to be rashly resorted to. He, however, would not discuss it, as he would not bias the meeting, though he thought he could not if he would.

The President then proceeded in a strain of brilliant eloquence, to dilate on how highly the Union had been prized, and stated there never can be an amateur disunionist amongst our people. He, himself, has been, and is a Union man. Ten years ago there was no man so bold as to calculate even the value of it, and had any one attempted to have done so, he would have felt appalled at the work of his own hands. He considered, however, that under existing circumstances, Southern institutions could not exist unless they afforded perfect security to the dearest of blood and treasure expended by the South in excluding it from the territories; stating that it is futile to hope that the Constitution based upon such legislation can survive, and that concession can yield nothing to its support. It has been said, that those whom God has joined together, let not man put asunder. But exactly the converse was the truth. Those whom God and Nature has put asunder, let not man join together.

The next topic to which he alluded was the want of affinity between the North and the South, and contrasted Maine with Georgia, and Vermont with Florida. Southrons entered the Union, the happiest of beings, it has brought upon them comparative poverty, and discontent—that they have brought millions to their honor the Convention had there assembled to defend. He then adverted to the want of protection the South experiences in the Senate and House of Representatives. It will not, for instance, march troops into the State, as that would be a measure of violence, inexpedient and unnecessary. Neither will it establish a float ing Customhouse. This would be clumsy and inconvenient. An easier and more effectual method of accomplishing its object would be to abolish Charleston, Georgetown and Beaufort as ports of entry for the time being. Of its ability to do this "Inquirer" says:

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